HOW BARRINGTON RETURNED

Norris wanted a holiday. He stood in the market-place looking southwards to the chimney-stacks, and dilating upon the looking to three of his friends. He was tollowing, he simply braced his knees in a closer grip, while the distorted shadows of himself and the horse lengthened and thinned along the ground as the sun rose over beet to three of his friends. He was his right shoulder, ca of the Stock Exchange, the men, the saidenly the buffate disappeared in a cach, the dinks, the dances—every—dip of the veldt, and a few moments later women, the drinks, the dances-every-

recrupted the oration Where are you off to then?" "Manicaland," answered Norris. "oh! You had better bring Barrington

Toddy Isaacs was a fresh comer to the land, and knew no better. Earrington pant to him nothing more than the name of a man who had less twelve menths before the nature of a nothing the nature of a man who had less twelve menths before the nature of Mark nothing the last fortnight; for the carring the last fortnight; for the carring the last fortnight; for the nature of a carring the last fortnight; for the nature of a carring the last fortnight; for the nature of a carring the last fortnight; for the nature of a carring the last fortnight; for the nature of a carring the last fortnight; for the nature of a carring the last fortnight; for the nature of a carring the last fortnight; for the nature of a carring the last fortnight; for the nature of a carring the last fortnight; for the nature of a carring the last fortnight; for the particular of the hollow were alive with baboons, and the baboons were making along the cliffs for the entrance. Norris sprang on to his horse, and landmark during the last fortnight; for the entrance of the particular of the hollow were alive with baboons, and the baboons were making along the cliffs for the entrance. Norris sprang on to his horse, and landmark during the last fortnight; for the cliffs for the entrance. twelve months before it rose the nstern borders of Ma-chonaland. But he saw three pairs of cycbrows lift simultaneously, and heard imultaneous outbursts on the latest

answered him quietly enough. cross Barrington, PH He nodded his head led, "You may be added, and or twice and smiled. from the group there had been

this between Barrington and Norris ommencement of the trou dated back to the tim-The story was suffi allowed to infer the diate facts. Barringto was as yet in its brie exceedingly

rris, as the ostrich incluswas subsequently remarked | tain erris didn't need much ruining! in his thoughts on the ground of heat.

was in fact as though Norris able to contemplate an expedi pass-book. Accordingly he bough ses salted for the thick-head sickness. a Griqua lad as wagon driver, and Matabele boys, who were chance to return, and

m Johannesburg he travelled to Matown, near the Zimbabwe rulus, ith half a dozen brass rings and an cartridge case bired a Ma-ongw ho had been up to the Mashona-lateau before. The lad guided him head waters of the Inyazuri, and country fairly wooded, and studded wi boy chose the site fifty

west of an ant-heap, and about a r of a mile from a forest of macha-He had camped on the spot before

When?" asked Norris. and last year." Last year?" Norris looked up with a

For a moment or two Norris puffed at

Barrington," the boy told him and added, "it is his wagon-track which

have been following." traight ahead for the distance of 100 ards until he reached a Jasmine bush,

yards until he reached a jasmine bush, which stood in a bee-line with the opening of his camp fence. Thence he moved round in a semicircle until he came upon a wagon-track in the rear of the camp, and after pausing there he went forward again and completed the circle. He returned to his wagon chuckling. Barrington, he remembered, had been lost while travelling northwards to the Zambest; but the track stopped here. There was not a trace of it to the north or the cast or the west. It was evident that the boy had Barrington's last chapfing-ground as the Blarrington's last camping-ground as the site for his own, and he discovered a com-forting from in the fact. He felt that he was standing in Barrington's shoes, and the shoes were easy to the fect. That night, as he was smoking by the fire, he called out to the Ma-ongwi boy. The lad came forward from behind the

'ell me how you lost him." said Norris "He rode that way alone after a sable ntelope." The boy pointed an arm to the "The beast was wounded and we followed its blood-spoor. We found his horse gored by the antelope's horns. He himself had gone forward on foot. We opposite bank was trampled, and we lost sign of him."

Norris remained upon this encampment for a fortnight. Blue wilde beestes, koodoos, clands, and gemsbok were plentiful, and once he got a shot at a wart hog boar. At the end of the fortnight he walked around the ant-heap early one morning, and of a sudden plumped down full length

Straight in front of him he saw a herd of buffaloes moving in his direction down a glade of forest a quarter of a mile away. Norris cast a glance backward; the camp was hidden from the herd by the intervening ant-heap. He looked again towards the forest; the buffaloes adnced slowly, pasturing as they moved, orris crawled behind the ant-heap on hands and knees, ran thence into amp, buckled on a belt of cartridges, catched up a 450-bore Mettord rine, and the back to his position just as the first the herd stepped futo the open. It turns to the right along the edge of the wood. on the others followed in file. Norris taggled forward through the grass, and the thing upwards. It was hollow, he saw, but packed full of mould and more, deliberately packed; for there was a first taggled forward through the grass, and the thing upwards. It was hollow, he saw, but packed full of mould and more, deliberately packed; for there was a first taggled forward through the saw, but packed full of mould and more, deliberately packed; for there was a first taggled forward through the grass, and the thing upwards. aimed behind its shoulder and fired. herd stampeded into the forest; the | trick!" he muttered, vaguely,

had not run more than thirty yards by the bull began to kick. It kneeled n its forelegs, rose thence on to the ers, and had broken no bones. He his second barrel, as the brute hed away in an oblique line southhe ran back to camp, clapped a le on to his swiftest horse, and withsalting to saddle it, sprang on its and galloped in pursuit. He rode, were, along the base of a triangle, cas the bull galloped from the apex, ince his breakfast was getting ! t him, he wished to make that trian isosceles. So he jammed his into his horse's ribs, and was fast rawing within easy range when the

unt into a diagonal course due southming with the din of R. He body began to twist; he beat time to his laughter to twist in the use of arsenic, has developed at Minkoloz, in Central Hungary. Twenty-three danced there alone in the African sunlight faster and faster, with a mad tossing of his limbs, and with his laughter to twist; he beat time to his laughter to twist; he beat time to his laughter to twist; he was developed at Minkoloz, in Central Hungary. Twenty-three cases of poisoning have been traced, and seven women have been arrested on the light faster and faster, with a mad tossing of his limbs, and with his laughter to the use of arsenic, has developed at Minkoloz, in Central Hungary. Twenty-three cases of poisoning have been traced, and seven women have been arrested on the light faster and faster, with a mad tossing the case of poisoning have been traced, and seven women have been arrested on the light faster and faster, with a mad tossing the case of poisoning have been traced, and seven women have been arrested on the light faster and faster, with a mad tossing the case of poisoning have been traced, and seven women have been arrested on the light faster and faster, with a mad tossing the case of arrestic has developed at Minkoloz, in Central Hungary.

thing. He was as indifferent to the price of shares as to the rise and fall of the ed his left rein, and made for the exact guicksilver in his harometer; he neither spot at which the bull had reappeared. He found himself on the edge of a tiny to come out in the attics. He simply cannot to get clean away. Besides, he compelled to ride along the bank until he reached the incine which the bunklo compelled to get clean sway. Besides, he foresaw a slump, and he would be actually saving money on the veldt. At this point Teddy Isaacs strolled up and interrupted the oration.

compelled to ride along the bank until just above its head he noticed a clean had descended. He forded the stream, galloped under the opposite bank, across and then another and another. He had been transpled with ground which had been transpled to ride along the bank until just above its head he noticed a clean patch of granite, and across that space had descended. He forded the stream, galloped under the opposite bank, across and then another and another. He had been transpled to ride along the bank until just above its head he noticed a clean patch of granite, and across that space had descended. He forded the stream, galloped under the opposite bank, across and then another and another. He had descended the incline which the bundle by the patch of granite, and across that space had descended the opposite bank, across and then another and another. He had descended the opposite bank and the patch of granite, and across that space had descended the opposite bank and the patch of granite. pled into mud by the hoofs of beasts coming here to water, and mounted second later to the wall on his right, again to the open. The bull had gained Then be understood; the twisted riffe, mistake, and was heading straight for a held under his huge cone of granite,

however, Norris he came opposite to it, however, he saw though the opening a vista of green trees flashing in the sunlight. He turned his horse through the passage and reined up in a granite amphitheatre. firing at the front of a buffalo's hea reined up in a granite amphitheatre.

The floor seemed about half a mile in diameter; it was broken into hillocks and strewn with patches of a dense undergrowth, while here and there a big free grew. The walls, which converged from summit to base with wild flowers, so that the whole circumference of the cone was one blaze of color.

rode through absolute silence in a sus-pension of all movement. Once his horse pension of all movement. Once his horse change on the day of his arrival, and trod upon a bough, and the snapping of chancel upon Teddy Isaacs. te twigs sounded like so many cracks in pistol. At first the silence struck with the rest of the flot-h Africa. He came to the and met Barrington one to eye on the Smek Es the reins, and sat crouched forwards ertain amount of natural with his neck outstretched, listening was expressed when the Once or twice he cast a quick, furtive to separate without hostain that no one stood between himself and the entrance to the hollow. He for-got the buffalo; he caught himself laboring his breath, and found it necessary elaborately to explain the circumstance

The next moment he began to plead this heat, not merely as an excuse for his asiness, but as a reason for returning to camp. argued. Above him the light of an African midday sun poured out of a brassy sky into the hollow, as into a sort Above him the light of an inverted funnel, and lay in blinding pools upon the slabs of rock. the hollow, every cup of the innumerable flowers which tapestried the cliffs seemed a mouth breathing heat. He became possessed with a parching thirst, and heavy and fibrous, like a dried fig. There was, however, one obstacle which prevented him from acting upon his impulse, and that obstacle was his sense of shame. It was of so much that he thought it cowardly to give up the chase and quietly return, but he knew that the second after he had given 'way he would be galloping madly towards the entrance in a child's madly towards the entrance in a child's panic of terror. He finally compromised matters by dropping the reins upon his horse's neck, in the unformulated hope that the animal would turn of its own accord, but the horse kept straight on.

As Norris drew towards the innermost wall of granite, there was a quick rustic all across its face, as though the screen of shrubs and flowers had been fluttered. St. hold-over Republicans, 15; Democratic Douncil. Republicans were numbers daily. Supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee; but the utmost that can be done by these efforts is to partly relieve the most acute cases of suffering. No action has yet been taken for the great majority of the inhabitants living in that city in large numbers daily. Supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee; but the utmost that can be done by these efforts is to partly relieve the most acute cases of suffering. No action has yet been taken for the great majority of the inhabitants living in that city in large numbers daily. Supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee; but the utmost that can be done by these efforts is to partly relieve the most acute cases of suffering. No action has yet been taken for the great majority of the inhabitants living in that city in large numbers daily. Supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee; but the utmost that can be done by these efforts is to partly relieve the most accord, but the former party was confidently expected by the managers. The new Counties of the former party was confidently expected by the managers. The new Counties of the former party was confidently expected by the supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee; but the utmost that can be done to the former party was confident boy. "Three years of shrubs and flowers had been fluttered elected, 6; hold-over Independents, 3; Inby a draught of wind. Norris drew him self erect with a distinct appearance of relief, loosened the clench of his fingers upon his rifle, and began once more to search the bushes for the buffalo.

by a queer object, lying upon the cound to his left. It was in shape mething like a melon, but bigger, and cemed to be plastered over with a black nould. Norris rode by it, turned a corand then, with a gasp, reined back horse upon its haunches. Straight in ont of him a broken rifle lay across his

stupidly. Some vague recollection floatgrasp and fix it clearly in his mind, It was a recollection of something which had happened-a long while ago-in England, when he was at school. Suddenly, he remembered. It was not something which had happened, but something he had read under the great elm-trees in the close. It was that passage in "Robinson Crusoe" which tells of the naked footprint in the sand.

Norris dismounted and stooped to lift the rifle; but all at once he straightened himself and swung 'round, with his arms guarding his head. There was no one, minself and swung Yound, with his arms guarding his head. There was no one, however, behind him, and he gave a little quavering laugh, and picked up the rifle. It was a heavy, 10-bore, Holland. Additionally with a single barrel, and that barrel was twisted like a corkstrew. The lock had been wrenched off, and there were walk-provided to the control of the control and there were marks upon the stockmarks of teeth, and other queer, unin-

telligible marks, as well, Norris held the rifle in his hands, gazing vacantiy straight ahead. He was think-ing of the direction in which he had come, southwest, and of the stream which he had crossed, and of the patch of trampled mud, where track obliberated track. He dropped his rifle. It rang track. upon a stone, and again the screen of foliage shivered and rustled. Norris, however, paid no attention to the move-ment, but ran back to that object which he had passed, and took it in his hands. It was oval in shape, being slightly broader at one end than the other. Nor-

ris drew his knife and cleaned the mould from one side of it. To the touch of the blade it scemed softer than stone and smoother than wood, "more like bone," he said to himself. In the side which he had cleaned there was a little round belonging on the property of the belonging to the belonging to the belonging to the belonging to the belonging the b hole filled up with mould. Norris dug his knife in any scraped around the whole as one cleans a caked pipe. He drew out a little cube of mud. There was a sea little cube of mud. There was a se-cond corresponding hole on the other side. He turned the narrower end of

fell in its tracks.

The principle of the thing back to the rifle, and comparing them, understood those and not run more than thirty yards to the bull began to kick. It kneeled its forelegs, rose thence on to its lear, and finally stood up, Norris and what had hanged. We had his the rifle, the muttered, vaguery.

The muttered, vaguery.

The carried the thing back to the rifle, and comparing them, understood those queer marks upon the stock. They were the marks of fingers—of human fingers—impressed faintly upon the wood with superhuman strength. He was holding the comparing them to the rifle, and comparing them, understood those queer marks upon the stock. They were the marks of fingers—of human fingers—impressed faintly upon the was holding the comparing them. rs. and finally stood up. Norris superhuman strength. He was holding what had happened. He had hit the rille in his hands and looking down in the neck instead of behind the at it; but he saw below the rille, and that his knews were shaking in he saw that his knees were shaking in

a palsy. On an instant he torsed the rifle away. from the wood, and missed, and laughed to reassure himself, laughed out boldly, once, twice, and then he stopped, with his eyes riveted upon the granite wall. At each laugh that he gave the shrubs and flowers rippled, and shook the shrubs and flowers rippled, and shook the sunlight from their leaves. For the first time he remarked the coincidence as something strange. He lifted up his face, but not a breath of air fanned it; he look-ed across the hollow, the trees and bushes stood immobile. He laughed a third time, louder than before, and all at once his laughter got hold on him; he sent it resiling out hysterically, burst he sent it pealing out hysterically burst after burst, until the hollow seemed brimming with the din of it. His body began

grown to a yell. And as though to keep pace with him, each moment the shiver pace with him, each moment the suver-of the follage increased. Up and down, crosswise, and breadthwise the flowers were tossed and flung, while their petals rained down the cliff's face in a purple storm. It appeared, indeed, to Norris,

In the midst of his dance he kicked something and stumbled. He stopped dead when he saw what that something was. It was the queer, mud-plastered object which he had compared with the broken rifle, and the sight of it recalled He tucked it him to his wits. beneath his jacket, and looked about him for his horse. The horse was stand-ing behind him some distance away, and nearer to the cliff. Norris snatched up hand was on the opposite wall, straining his eyes, and a ter of a mile's grace from his the fingermarks, this thing which he under his coat, he understood them The walls of the hollow were alive

He He watched the bull approach the cone and vanish into one of the gullies. It did not reappear, and he rode forward, when he heard a grunt, and from a bush He had As afty yards ahead, the buffalo sprang out saw and came charging down at him.

Norris gave one scream of terror, and with that his nerves steadled made a corresponding turn. A moment afterwards Norris swerved back into his former course, and shot just past the bull's flanks. He made no attempt to shoot then; he held his rifle ready in so that the whole circumference of the cone was one blaze of color.

Norris hitched forward and reloaded his rife. Then he advanced slowly between the bushes on the alert for a charge from the wounded bull; but nothing stirred. No sound came to his ears except the soft padding noise of his horse's hoofs upon the turf. There was not a crackle of the brushwood, and the trees seemed carved out of metal. He rode through absolute silence in a sustinger. When his hands, and looked forward. nesburg. He went down to the Stock Ex-

> "What's that?" asked Isaacs, touching a buige of his coat. replied Norris, unfastening the That?" buttons. "I told you I would bring back-Barrington if I found him," and he trundled a scoured and polished skull

across the floor of the Stock Exchange, THE CHICAGO REVOLUTION.

Harrison's Majority Over All, 2,222-Democratic Council Majority, 6.

CHICAGO, April 7.-Carter Harrison (Democrat) was elected Mayor yesterday by a majority of 2,222 over all his competitors. His plurality over Harian (Independent Republican), the next candidate in order, is 77,756, the largest even given a candidate for any office in the history of the city of Chicago. The rest of the Democratic city ticket is elected with Harrison by pluralities ranging from

The following is the vote for Mayor: Carter H. Harrison (Democrat), 144,828; J. M. Harlan (Independent Republican), 67,672; N. C. Sears (Republican), 57,566; W. Hesing ("Business Administration"), W. Hesing ("Business Administration"), 15,116; John Glembeck (Socialist Labor), 1,226; H. L. Parmeles (Prohibition), 852; J. A. Pearce, Jr. (Independent), 686; F. H. Howard Colyer (Independent), 88. Total, 287,434. Harrison's piurality, 77,756; Har-

rison's majority over all, 2,222.

The City Council will be changed from

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Republicans Carry State, But Lose Providence Legislative Delegation.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. April 7.-In the Rhode Island election to-day, the Republicans easily elected their State ticket, and retained their large majority in the General Assembly, but were unsuccessful in the matter of their legisla-

tive ticket in this city. General Elisha Dyer was elected Governor by a plurality of not less than 12,000, the largest ever obtained by a gubernatorial candidate.

In this city a good-government legisla-tive ticket, endorsed by the Democrats, was nominated against the Republican machine ticket, and it was elected by good pluralities, although the Republican State ticket carried the city easily. The vote was light throughout the State, the Democrats suffering the greatest

WELDON.

Halifax Criminal Court-Revising the Pauper List.

WELDON, N. C., April 7 .- (Special.)-Halifax Criminal Court is in session this week, Judge R. M. Sutton presiding. The court has disposed of a good many cases. Buck Jones and Henry Jones, the two colored men who robbed Old Man Wil-

liam Hes some time last fall of \$300 in ham hes some time last lab of som in cash, were found guilty and sentenced to six years each in State's prison. The case of Pat. Singleton (colored), who killed Jim Lancaster (also colored) on the Caledonia Farm some weeks ago, was called for trial to-day. The State is represented by Solicitor Daniel, and

Colonel Howard Alston and Mr. T. Harrison appear for the defendant. lefendant is a convict and he killed another convict with an axe. The verdict will probably be murder in the second Judge Sutton dispatches business rap-

ily, and he has made a good in-ression upon the bar and others. The County Commissioners have also had a big batch of business before them. They revised the pauper list and suceeded in cutting it down \$17. The number of paupers asking help appears to nerense each month, and it is hard for county fathers to discriminate, and to know just where to draw the lines.

NERAL GRANT'S REMAL. Work of Removing Them from Tem-

porary Tomb. NEW YORK, April 7.-The preliminary ticipated in this city.

work of removing General Grant's body from its temporary tomb was begun this morning, when carpenters began to build It Is Very Satisfactory-Average a fence in front of the small tomb to close it from view while the men engaged in cutting open the steel case enclosing the casket are at work. A force of four men will be kent busy several days cutting the rivets holding the case. the case is opened the casket will be

Another Husband-Poisoning Mania, VIENNA, April 7,-A husband-poisoning mania, identical with that which was discovered at Hodmezoe, where almost all the women of the villarge are accused of making away wan their husbands by the use of arsenic, has developed at Miskoloz, in Central Hungary. Twenty-three cases of poisoning have been traced, and the least effect being apparent any where, and without the sightest heating.

FOR FEDERAL AID.

FLOOD-RELIEF MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT ASKS ACTION.

He Points Out Precedents for Such a Course on the Part of the Legislative Branch of the Govern-

WASHINGTON, April 7.- The President sent this message to Congress to-day: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"Information which has recently come to me from the Governors of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and from prominent citizens of these States and Tennessee, warrants the conclusion that widespread distress, involving the destruction of a large amount of property and loss of human life, has resulted from the floods which have submerged that section of the country. These are stated on reliable authority to be the most destructive floods that have ever devastated the Mississippi Valley, the water being much higher than the highest stage it has reached before. From Marion, Ark., north of Memphis, to Greenville, Miss., a distance of more than 250 miles by river, it is reported that there are now at least fifty towns and villages under water; and a territory extending from 100 miles north of Mem forty miles wide, is submerged. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated soil, with growing crops, are in the submerged territory. In this see people whose property has been stroyed, and whose business has been suspended. The growing crops have been ruined, thousands of cattle have been drowned, and the inhabitants of certain areas threatened with starvation. As a great majority of the sufferers are small farmers, they have thus been left entirely destitute, and will be unprepared for work, even after the floods have sub-

The entire Mississippi Valley in kansas is flooded, and communication with many points cut off. In Mississispl a like condition exists. The levees in oulsiana, with a single exception, have held, but the water is rising, and the uation there is reported as being extremely critical.

"Under such circumstances, the citizens of these States look for the co-operation and support of the National Government in relieving the pressing cases of destitu-tion for food, clothing, and shelter which are beyond the reach of local efforts. The othorities who have communicated with Executive recognize that their first and most energetic duty is to provide, as far as possible, the means of caring for their own citizens; but nearly all of them agree in the opinion that after their resources have been exhausted, a sum aggregating at least \$150,000, and, possibly, \$200,000, will be required for immediate

"Precedents are not wanting that in such emergencies as this, Congress has taken prompt, generous, and intelligent action, involving the expenditure of considerable sums of money, with satisfactory results. In 1874 \$590,000 was approprinted, and in 1882 \$350,000 was also appropriated for relief in the same direction, besides large sums in other years. "The Citizens' Relief Committee of

has already cared for from 6.000 to 7,000 refugees from the flooded districts, and an overwhelmingly Republican body to a they are still arriving in that city in large

described. "Under these conditions, and having exerted themselves to the fullest extent the local authorities have re-uctantly con essed their inability to further cope with his distressing situation, unaided by re-ief from the government.

"It has therefore, seemed to me that the representatives of the people should be promptly informed of the nature and extent of the suffering and needs of these stricken people, and I have communicated these facts, in the hope and belief that the legislative branch of the government will promptly re-enforce the work of the ocal authorities in the States named, (Signed) "WILLIAM M'KINLEY, "Executive Mansion, April 7, 1897."

THROUGH WITH A RUSH.

The Flood-Aid Resolution Promptly Made a Law.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-The joint resolution making an appropriation for the flood sufferers passed through both House, and sent up to the White House

for President McKinley's approval.

The resolution as finally passed not only includes the sufferers by the Mississippi and its tributaries, but also the sufferers by the Red River of the North, in North Daketa and Minnesota, and the amou appropriated is \$200,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of

War. The President signed it at 2 P. M.

FLOOD SITUATION. The Relief, However, Only Tempo-

rary-The Missouri Up.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.-The flood situation at this city is slightly improved since yesterday, the river having fallen nearly eight inches in the past twentyfour hours. The relief is merely temfour hours. The reief is merely temporary, however, as the Missouri, Des Moines, and Illinois rivers are reported still rising, and their waters will swell the flood of the big stream. This crest is expected to reach here in the next few days, and the Mississippi is expected to go at least three feet above the danger-line. Reports received from takes Haradbad and St. Joseph. Mo. below Hannibal and St. Joseph. Mo., show that the Missouri river is out of its banks in many pinces, and that great damage has resulted to farm property.

THE CUMBERLAND RISING. NASHVILLE, TENN. April 7.—The Cumberland river passed the danger-line at 9 o'clock to-night, and is now three-tenths of a foot above that line, and No serious damage is an-

THE TRIAL OF THE IOWA.

Speed, Seventeen Knots.

BOSTON, MASS., April 7.-Under favorable conditions, and to the satisfaction of all concerned, the United States battleship Iowa was given her official trial to-day, over the Cape Ann course, and taken out and transferred to the sarcophagus. Just at what time this will
be done will not be made public, but it
is believed that the work will be done
some night the latter part of this week. bonus for her bui ders. The figuring of 17 knots is a close one, and there is not much of a margin to allow for errors, but since the tidal corrections are likely to be in the ship's favor, it is reasonably certain that the official figures will show

of her bearings. The weather conditions the harvest in America fall and Russia

were favorable for making steam, and were favorable for making steam, and the boilers showed an average pressure of 152 pounds, or all that could be expected, with the increase of air pressure allowed in the closed fire-rooms. Both engines ran with remarkable uniformity, the revolutions of the screws not falling below 111 per minute, nor rising above 11312, and averaging 112 for the ran. The speed was also remarkably uniform bespeed was also remarkably uniform be-tween the several marks along the course, and shows that the vessel made scarcely any spurts, but kept close to her best work all the time, the variations being almost wholly due to the changing

lepths of the water.

Immediately after the completion of the course, the Iowa was swung as rapidly as possible to port and then to starboard for a half circle under way, to determine her manoeuvring ability. She answered her helm readily, and show ed the possibility of turning in a circle of less than 400 yards. She was also very steady in trimming, and her great-est angle of heel was only two degrees. The absence of vibration, even when the ship was driven at her highest speed, was very marked. In fact, the vibration could hardly be felt, except at the ex-treme bow and stern. The trial showed, in short, that little is left to be desired. either in design or construction, and so the board expressed their opinion, unof-But the official report will be the same

GREEK VOICE STILL FOR WAR. Demand for Cypriote as Well as

Cretan Union with Greece. ATHENS, April 7 .- Throughout the night great crowds of people thronged the streets, cheering and calling for war, and these demonstrations were continued untifar into the forenoon. Numerous meetings were held during the morning, and the speakers demanded war, being en-dorsed by the cheering auditors. The utmost good flumor prevalled, and street fights almost inseparable from such occasions were very infrequent.

The celebration of the independence anniversary may be said to have extended throughout two days and nights without abatement. At various meetings which were held resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding a union of Cyprus and Crete with Greece, and in the evening a torchlight procession paraded the streets of Athens, bearing banners and transparencies, with inscriptions of simi-iar tenor. It is asserted here that the Powers are certain to enforce the block-ade of the Gulf of Athens.

FIGHTING NEAR CANDIA. CANEA, April 7.-Fighting of a some-what serious nature occurred to-day beween the Christians and the Turks, outside of Candia. The insurgents, who numerically stronger

The insurgents at Kassamo have sent letter to the foreign admirals, warning

VASSOS CHARGE DISPROVED. LONDON, April 7.—The Canea corre-pondent of the Daily News telegraphs that the commission appointed to inquire into the arming of the Moslem refugees, who made the attack Saturday upor Christians on the Peninsula of Akrotiri,

Kandamos, was disproved ERITISH ADMIRAL SHOT AT. The Standard's Canea correspondent says that while Admiral Harris, the commander of the British fleet in Cretan on these matters, it is to be hoped that mander of the British fleet in Cretan waters, was walking in the fields near Suda, he was shot at by a Bashi Bazouk. The builet ploughed the ground at the feet of the admiral. This is the third time an attack has been made upon the life of the British admiral. Once he was

t while in a boat. CANAVARO NOT RECALLED. ROME, April 7.—The report that Admiral Canavaro, commanding the Italian squadron, and by reason of seniority, in amand of the joint fleet of foreign war ships in Cretan waters, has been recalled, or is to be relieved of command of the combined fleet, is denied in official quarers here, though it is known that he has sked that some other officer be assigned

TURKISH REQUEST OF POWERS. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7.—The Porte has decided to request the Powers to hasten the appointment of a Governor of the Island of Crete and put an end to the present situation in that Territory.

The Turkish officials at Salonica have made a call for volunteers, in the event of the outbreak of war between Turkey and Greece.

THE RED CROSS IN CRETE, LONDON, April 7 .- A number of wellknown English ladies, among them Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the reformer, who some time ago led the crusade of the Socialnouses of Congress with a rush, and was signed by President pro tem. Frye, of the Senate, and Speaker Reed, of the the nurses of the Red Cross Society, and will leave London for Crete to-morrow for that purpose.

THE CRETAN GOVERNORSHIP. BERLIN, April 7.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that the Powers have instructed their diplomatic representatives there to decide among themselves in regard to the appointment of a temporary military Governor for Crete.

PROPOSED BLOCKADE OF GREECE. LONDON, April 7.—Several reports con-cur that the intention of the Powers to establish a blockade of Greece has been abandoned, while other reports have it that the blockade has only been further NO MORE ITALIANS FOR CRETE.

ROME, April 7.—The Italian Govern-ment is disinclined to send reinforce-ments to Crete, and it now seems probable that no more men will be sent. FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

TOULON, April 7.—Three hundred infantry will embark from here to-morrow to reinforce the troops at Crete.

GRANT-MONUMENT BEDICATION. Minister Pauncefote Will Be Present. France's Representation.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-Sir Julian Pauncefote has reconsidered his declination to go to New York the 27th instant, and as dean of the diplomatic corps, he will participate with nearly all his colleagues at the Grant celebration. A cablegram to the State Department

to-day from the embassy at Paris an-nounced that probably Minister Hanotaux w. send a warship to New York. Confidence is expressed in the dispatch that France will be notably represented in the marine demonstration.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY. Debate in the House of Commons as to Its Extent.

Attention was called in the British House of Commons Tuesday by Sir Henry Seton-Karr (Conservative) to the inadequate production of food supplies in the United Kingdom, in relation to its large and increasing population. Mr. Seton-Karr said the matter deserved the serious attention of the government. He expressed the belief that the reserve of breadstuffs never exceed three weeks supply, and frequently was below week's supply. Great Britain alone week's supply. Great Britain alone, of an the first-class Powers, lived from hand to mouth, and drew her principal supplies of wheat from Russia and the United States, which might possibly, at some time, be hostile to Great Britain, Should

refuse to supply Great Britain, England's position would be most serious. The speaker called attention to the damage done to the commerce of the United States by the Alabama, and remarked that many such vessels might be set to prey upon British commerce in time of war. He proposed that State granaries be erected for keeping supplies. Sir Charles Dilke (Radical) contended

that Russian exports of wheat to Great Britain were decreasing in average years, and he asserted that half of Great Britain's food came from the United States. "If the United States, Canada, and Aus tralia can feed us," he said, "we are in dependent of Russia, as the interests and advantages of those countries would b so strong that we could rely upon them

to supply us."
Sir Charles said he thought other States were not likely to take any steps in regard to contraband of war which likely to "bring the United States down

on them A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Trea sury, said the adoption of the proposal to establish State granaries would mean turning the Chancellor of the Exchequer turning the Chancellor of the Exchequer into a gigantic corndealer. He did not think there was danger of foreign countries refusing to supply Great Britain with food. The United States, he insisted, would not allow food to be declared contraband of war, as it would affect her interests, apart from her inherent sympathy for Great Britain, and, combined with the United States, Great Britain could stand against any conceivable comuld stand against any conceivable con

The real thing upon which Great Britain was dependent, Mr. Balfour asserted, was her many, for which the government accepted the responsibility.

The discussion was then dropped.

Not Convincing (Peninsula Enterprise.)

The views of Mr. Parsons in this and

previous issues of the Enterprise, however convincing they may have been to others, have not convinced us of the necessity for a constitutional convention at this time, or shaken our belief that it would be both costly and dangerous. self up. We may be wrong in the conclusions we have arrived at, after a long and thoughtil contemplation of the subject, but we are, we regret to have to say that Mr. Parsons has advanced no argument Claudius Dockery is to deliver the ad-dress May 30th (Decoration-Day) at the great National Cemetery at Salisbury. to convince us of our error. Having no axe to grind in the matter, we are willing "to be convinced against our wilk." but it would be a pleasure to us to change our views, if convinced that a constitutional convention would be con to the best interests of the peo-We briefly submit that he has not advanced one idea showing the necessity for a convention. In reply to our first article, it will be remembered that be

met our inquiry, how the great saving than the could be made to the Commonwealth i Turks, attacked the outposts of the latter the event a convention was held, by from four points at once. The Turks dodging the question and pointing us made a strong fight, and succeeded in to Georgia and asking then, as he does holding their position. Their loss was only two killed, while the loss of the insurgents was eleven killed.

The insurgents at Kassamo have sent in the insurgents at Kassamo have sent in the loss of the mount of the control of the a letter to the foreign admirals, warning them of their intention to attack the given as empty an answer as he did in forts at that place. It is likely that, in view of the circumstances, a strong force will be placed in the forts and it. will be placed in the forts, and it is not of which he is so fond, and get down beyond probability that international into the details by a comparison of the troops will be dispatched to garrison the expenses of the two States, by showing us how, like Georgia, we could cut down expenses if a convention was held, we might be brought to favor it, but it is asking too much in these hard times Virginia to spend \$250,000 or more for a convention to find out what way Georgia saves her money, without knowing whether we could do it or not. For in-Christians on the Peninsula of Akrotiri, has completed its investigation. It finds that the Turkish officials acted in a straightforward manner, and had not distributed arms to the populace since February 22d. The charge made by Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, that arms had been formed to be the commander of the Greek army of occupation, that arms had been shown it. If he ignores these and like army of occupation, that arms had been in Georgia than Virginia? He has not furnished to the refugees from Selino and shown it. If he ignores these and like details in regard to Georgia's finances. where is the force of his argument when

he will be more accurate in his figures

and not tell us, as he does in this iss that of Virginia, according to the report of Auditor Marye, is \$327,191, the ence, as every school-boy ought to know, is not \$188,106, but \$327,191. Of course he did not intend to make misrepresenta-tions in the matter. We prefer to be-lieve that in his zeal for rounded periods and poetical flourishes that he has inno-cently mixed his figures of speech with figures of another kind. Much ado about nothing, surely, is the thrust which Mr. Parsons attempts to make at us for being opposed to a convention, because a friend of the office-holders. Is he so ignorant as not to know that the terms of every one now holding office would expire if a convention was held before its proceedings could be put into opera-tion, except those of the judges of the Court of Appeals and about one year of the terms of circuit judges? Abolish useless offices, says Mr. Parsons, and so say we, but why take the more expensive way of doing it through a convention, when changes in them can be as equally well secured without material expense, by submitting the same to the people in the form of an amendment to the Cor stitution? Why deprive the people of a voice in the matter, as we would do if a convention was held? In conclusion, the answer to the query of Mr. Parsons, how we would meet the additional interest on our State debt in 1990, is a very simple one. We would not begin by piling up a debt of \$250,000 or more on the State, as he would by holding a conven-tion, but by cutting down expenses by a revision of our criminal laws, decreasing appropriations along some lines. and amending the Constitution through

the Legislature, so as to lop off every use less expenditure with which the State is That Mr. Parsons may have the oppor tunity to give to the public some reasons for his views, we append some of the things that would come before a convention, in the interrogatories below from the Richmond Dispatch, and ask how he

stands in regard to them: Would he favor the adoption by constitutional convention of an amend ment restricting the right of suffrage, so as to relieve the Black Belt of Virginia from that class of voters which is a menace to its political peace? Would be favor taxing each county and

city of this State with criminal charges there incurred? of expense for the maintenance of the

Would be favor an amendment intended

to produce the greatest possible amount of revenue from our oyster beds?-not taking into account whether the persons who offer to lease plant-grounds are citizens of Virginia or non-residents, Would he favor an amendment abolishing county courts, thereby creating the necessity of increasing the number of

circuit judges?

Would he favor the abolition of the of county treasurer? Would be favor the division of the public school funds between white and colored schools in proportion as said funds have been derived from white and

olored tax-payers? Bryan to Visit Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 7 .- William Jennings Bryan will arrive he morrow afternoon and go to St. Augus-tine, where he will speak to-morrow night. He will return on Friday and go to Tallahassee, the State capital, where, by spe cial request, he will address the Legisla The main object is to secure votes free-silver candidate for the United States Senate.

(Florida Times-Union.)

Isn't it strange that some men will spend \$5.000 worth of time trying to get into a \$1.000 office?

Old papers for sale at 25c. a hundred at

NORTH STATE. OLD

THE NEW LAW OF TAXATION FOR

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Work on the Annex to the Hospital for Insanc-The Sheriffs' Institute A Queer Act-An Interesting Dis

RALEIGH, N. C., April 7 .- (Special.)-The State Superintendent of Public Instruction says he knew all the while there would be opposition to the new law to encourage local taxation for public schools. He decides that the word "district" in the act means township, since the township is the smallest territory authorized to levy a tax. There will be in a few cases some hardship, where a school district now comprises parts of several townships, and this will necessitate some removals of buildings.

Work is being pushed on the large annex to the hospital for the insane here. so it can be occupied by June 1st. On each of the four floors are wards for twenty-five male patients, and there are bath-rooms and a ward dining-room on each floor. In the new annex to the female wing there is a congregate diningroom, but this will not be the case as to the male wing, referred to above.

The Governor pardons Henry Harris, of Granville county, who was convicted of an assault growing out of some politi-cal quarrel. He also pardons John M. cal quarrel. Benson, ex-Treasurer of Bladen county, who was convicted of embezzling \$5,000 of county funds. Benson was absent quite awhile, but returned and gave him-

A "new era" institute of the colored Baptists is in progress here. The white Baptists are co-operating in this work, in accordance with the directions of their State convention.

THE CAPITAL CLUB. The Capital Club will have an extremely handsome building, and work on it is to

begin April 1st. The weather report for March says that here the highest temperature was 89, the lowest 31. There were 5 frosts-2 of them killing. The rainfall was 4.82 inches. The statement is made that the Department of Justice is in mical to Judge

Robert P. Dick, of the Western District This is strange, in view of his long and valuable service on the beach. Interest in the approaching session of the State Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City is greater than in a number of years past. Its sessions will be held in the building it formerly owned, but

which is now the Town Hall and High School of Morehead City. The Moravians held a "love feast" here hast evening, the first ever held by that emination anywhere in this section of

ROSES IN BLOOM

Roses have begun to bloom here. It is regarded as extraordinerify early.
In a few days State-Mine-Inspector
Hamrick will go to the coal-mine at Cum-This is really the only mine coverwhich was drawn only to cover coal-

The new directors of the North Carolina railway are to take charge this month, it is said. Charles A. Cook, of the State Board of

Internal Improvements, has been here three days, in conference with Governor Russell and Attorney-General Walser, Adjutant-General Andrew D. Cowles, of this State, is to be Minister to Greece. This is said to be definitely agreed on. Two convicts from Chowan and one from Alleghany arrived at the peniten-

ONE OF THE QUEER ACTS. One of the queer acts passed by the late lamented Legislature was "to prevent stock from running at large in the town of Sparta, Alleghany county, and to provides among other things, that no chicken-house shall be within 100 feet of any dwelling. It is suggested by wags that this is "for the promotion of chickenstealing and the encouragement of camp-

An effort was made to pass a cigarette law. It failed for the State. But a law did pass as to the town of Columbus, Polk county, prohibiting the sale therein of cigarettes to any person whatever. The "sheriffs' institute" is the newest thing in the way of conventions. Three weeks ago it was first talked of in the

office of the State Treasurer. Your cor-respondent thought the whole business was a joke, and so suggested that Treasurer Worth lecture in the morning of the revenue act, and Chief-Clerk Denmark in the afternoon on the "machinery act," and that between these entertaining feasts to illustrate to the sheriffs the best methods of hanging, of chasing criminals with bloodhounds, and of pistoic shooting at criminals trying to escape. A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Associate-Justice Walter Clark has made the interesting discovery that nearly sixty years before the expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh landed at Roanoke Island and eighty-one years before John Smith landed at Jamestown the Spaniards made a settlement on the identical spot afterwards occupied by the English as Jam town. This Spanish Colony consisted of 600 persons, men, women, and children, with priests and physicians, horses and O. D'Ayllon, the leader, died of majaria, civil war broke out, and after a year the Colony, named San Miquel, was abandoned. Its very existence was unknown, even to Bancroft, but recent researches in the Royal Library at Simancos, in Spain, unearthed the records of this earliest and unfortunate Colony, which antedated St. Augustine forty

WILSON (N. C.) NEWS.

To Have a Big School-Railrond

Scheme. WILSON, N. C., April 7 .- (Special.)-It is now a certainty that Professor Kinsey will move his excellent school for girls from La Grange, this State, to this place. Would he agree to make each city and ounty of the State pay its pro-rata share night at a meeting of citizens. All the stock necessary for the enterprise to be successful has been subscribed, and the school will open at the usual time in September in its new quarters. The institute building has been secured, and other buildings will be erected on the same grounds. Professor Kinsey has been successful in his school at La Grange, and his coming here is halled with de-light by all well-wishers of the town. At a meeting last night a delegation of the business-men of Snow Hill presented a plan to our citizens to build a railroad from that place to Wilson. A committee of citizens was appointed to solicit sub-scriptions for the enterprise.

Fine weather is prevailing now, and farmers are making use of it to get their crops pitched. Tramp Robbers.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., April 7 .-(Special.)—A few days ago two tramps entered the dwelling of Miss Eliza Hepentered the dwelling of alies laiza req-linstalle, near Crowells, while she was away, and stole a gold watch. \$10 in gold, some other money, and robbed her safe also. They were seen passing along the road, but it was not known until night that anything had been stolen from the house, and it was too late to catch them.

DEATHS.

POITIAUX.-Died, at his late residence, No. 705 west Clay street, at II A. M., Wednesday, April 7th, B. EUGENE POI-TIAUX, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral from above No. THURSDAY,